

NEW YORK THE RACE TO WIN.

Sentiment Strongly in Favor of Making It the Con- vention City.

William C. Whitney, It Is Said,
Will Take Charge of the
Metropolis's Interests.

A Representative Body of Men to
Present Her Claims to the
National Committee.

ST. LOUIS A FORMIDABLE RIVAL.

Both Gorman and Harrity Are in Favor
of Holding the Convention in the
East, and Its Claims Are
Made in Earnest.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, Jan. 14.—At a late hour to-
night the sentiment is strong in favor of
New York as the city in which to hold the
Democratic National Convention. Senator
Gorman was at the New York headquarters
about 9 o'clock and publicly stated that he
wished New York to get the convention, as
old also Mr. Harrity. Next to New
York, St. Louis is well up in front. The
Chicago headquarters are practically de-
serted, and the rooms resemble an icehouse
in summer time.

The Cincinnati people have not arrived,
though they have been reported for the
past two days as being on the road. The
impression prevails that they have been
side tracked or have given up the fight. St.
Louis undertook to warm up the occasion
by opening up its choice beer, but the
weather was too cool, and instead of
producing the desired effect it was a dead
weight, and the crowd all went back to
the New York rooms.

Mr. John D. Crimmins, one of the most
enthusiastic delegates, said to-night that
he is positive New York will win the fight.
Chicago and St. Louis have sought to
create the impression that New York is not
in earnest about wanting the convention,
which, however, has been dispelled by the
late arrivals, who are whooping things up
with a vengeance.

The New York Citizens' Committee had
additional recruits to-night in the persons
of F. B. Thurber, John D. Crimmins, Sil-
mon Ford, Joseph W. O'Brien, ex-Mayor
Gray, James Brewster and many others.

It is authoritatively given out to-night
that William C. Whitney will arrive here
to-morrow afternoon, and take charge of
New York's interests. It is conceded that
if Mr. Whitney really desires that the con-
vention be held in New York, it will go
there. The committee is largely willing to
be guided by Mr. Whitney's wishes.

ST. LOUIS EXPLAINS WHY.

This has been a busy day about the head-
quarters of the National Committee, though
real fight will not be at fever heat be-
fore to-morrow. There are about as many
reasons assigned why the convention should
be held at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chi-
cago as there are models of patent churns
in the Patent Office down at the Interior
Department, and none are regarded as of
any particular merit other than their geo-
graphical locations.

The St. Louis contingent is bold in mak-
ing the statement that with the Republican
Convention to be held there, the State of
Missouri will go Republican at the Presi-
dential election unless this influence is
counteracted by the Democrats holding their
convention there also. No member of the
National Committee is found to take any
stock in this claim.

Chicago came to the front to-day in the
manner of decorating its headquarters with
placards of many sizes and inscriptions
claiming everything in sight and making
the positive declaration that it is the "cool-
est city in summer in the United States," and
its hotel facilities are superior and the rates
cheaper than in any of the other cities con-
testing for the prize. When this placard
was hung up on the walls a general shout
of "more Chicago blue!" went up from the
bystanders, and the dark-haired little man
who was superintending the work offered
to lay a wager that he was within the
bounds of truth, but when a taker was
found for the financial end of it he weak-
ened and the placard still remained.

In the convention of 1892 General Patrick
A. Collins, of Massachusetts, offered a res-
olution that in all future conventions none
should be admitted to the hall except dele-
gates, alternates and newspaper correspond-
ents. This resolution is not popular with
the members of the National Committee
and it will be unanimously defeated when
it comes before the committee for approval.
A general sentiment prevails throughout the
committee to find a hall as large as possible
and let the people occupy the space not
taken by the members of the convention and
others whose business calls them there.

NEW YORK ON THE FIRST.

Not more than half the members of the
committee will have reached here before
to-morrow, and up to the present time not
more than twenty have arrived. There are
fifty-one members of the committee, and
the successful city will have to secure
twenty-six votes. Those who are here
and speaking for New York make the state-
ment that at least nineteen have promised
to support New York on the first ballot. It
is known that at least ten who are friend-
ly to St. Louis and Cincinnati have sig-
nified their intention of voting for New York
as a second choice. New York will lead
on the first ballot.

In addition to the pictures of most of
New York's hotels being displayed upon the
walls of the New York rooms, a banner
was hung to the breeze in the afternoon
bearing the fact that "New York is al-
ways cool and democratic." Another ban-
ner reads: "New York has greater hotel
accommodations than all the cities between
the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains."

This sent a thrill through Chicago's de-
legation, which had a tendency to add to
the powers of the Chicago people to re-
sist to more and greater claims.
The New York Citizens' Committee did
some effective work to-day, but to-morrow,
when aided by Tammany and Mr. Whit-
ney, splendid results may be expected.
New York will make a proposition to the
committee that it will stand good for the
cost of transportation for the delegates
from any of the cities contesting for the
convention, thus equalizing the railroad
rates, thereby costing no more for the dele-
gates from the West or South to go to New
York than to stop at either St. Louis, Cin-
cinnati or Chicago.

TRIED TO ROB HIS FATHER'S FRIEND.

(Continued from First Page.)

their homes there. It is probable that they
did not play the least part in influencing
the visits of "Jimmy." The front base-
ment room was a familiar place to him, for
there they sat and chatted.
"Jimmy" chafed at the restraint of school
and soon left it and went to bricklaying.
The father did not exactly like this, but
as the boy declared that he wanted to do
something for himself, the parent, admiring
the spirit, gradually gave way. Then
"Jimmy" began to associate with compan-
ions not exactly to the liking of the family.
Their influence was frequently manifested
in him and finally he began to stay out late
at night.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.
Things went from bad to worse. Old
John Mulry concealed his disappointment
and chagrin behind a hard exterior and
said little. He only hoped the boy would
not disgrace the family name. This was
the one thing the contractor apprehended.
He considered that his worst fears had
been realized two years ago when "Jimmy"
told him that he had married Maggie Daly,
a serving-maid, then employed in the
Volks' Garden, on the Bowery.

There was a heated scene between father
and son. "Jimmy" was ordered out of the
house, never to return again. There were
some bitter things said, too, that the
young man did not soon forget. Six
months later he and his wife separated,
but his father did not relent in his de-
termination. "Jimmy's" sister, Mame,
who is about four years his senior, has
been his unwavering supporter, and she at
times had a good word to say in behalf of
the "black sheep."

He was seeing the seamy side of life.
It was through Mame's good offices that
"Jimmy" again visited the house. It was

last Thanksgiving—a fitting time. But
there was, nevertheless, no warm welcome
for him. He was made to feel that he was
the transgressor. He uttered no word of
complaint. He kissed his sisters good by
when he left the house and has never been
there since.

The next time John Mulry heard of his
son was early Tuesday morning, when a
messenger came with the news that
"Jimmy" had broken into Mr. Shiels's
house, and, upon being discovered, had
tried to kill his father's friend. The old
man hastened to the station house and
found that the news was true. He stood
as though stunned.

PEACEFUL BLOW TO THE FATHER.
"Do you want to see the prisoner?"
asked the sergeant.

"No! No!" he cried vehemently. "God!"
and he staggered out of the place.

And when "Jimmy" was arraigned in
Essex Market Court several hours later
and held under \$3,000 bail, there was no
one by whom he could call friend. He was
taken to a cell, where he sat for hours with
his head between his hands.

"There is nobody to blame but myself
and—hunger," he said to a Journal re-
porter. "I have been a plaything of mis-
fortune, but I deserve all that falls to me
in punishment—all, all! And, do you know,"
he asked, looking his visitor straight in the
eye, "I would rather die than do dishon-
est act? That sounds strange from a man
in my position, doesn't it. But it is God's
truth, and you may sometime learn just
what I mean."

"The last work I had was two months
ago, when I was employed by William H.
Arnaut & Co., at Liberty and Nassau
streets. I went to the funeral of the sec-
retary of the Bricklayers' Union, and when
I returned to the building work was re-
fused me. I have unsuccessfully hunted
for employment ever since. I have been
living in different houses along the Bowery
and have often been hungry—very hungry."

"The idea of robbing Mr. Shiels came to
me three days ago. I knew that there was
a lot of silverware in the house, and at
least \$15,000 worth of diamonds. The
thought came. I put it out again, but
stealthiness of a thief. I put it out again,
but Division, then. I was hungry, and
the thought of the robbery haunted me."

HAUNTED BY AN EVIL IDEA.
"I turned around and saw Detective Mc-
Carthy, of Police Headquarters, looking at
me. I gave a start, as though I had really
committed the crime. I know McCarthy
very well, and after talking to me for a
while he found I was in need of food and
he bought me a meal. I ate nothing since
then until after I was arrested—two whole
days. No, I'd rather have starved than to
have gone to my father."

"I walked up town to Madison Square on
Monday night, and sat on the benches. I
was so hungry that I was dizzy. Then the
thought of robbery came to me again. I
put it away as I had done before, but back
it came again.
It elung to me with an in-
extinguishable flame almost made me feel as
though I was going mad. I tried to reason
against it, but all reason seemed weak
and hollow against the awful logic of hun-
ger."

"I grew excited and got up and walked
around the Park to quiet myself. But there
was a hell within me and the torture of
conflicting emotions was such that I would
readily have died then and there. As I be-
gan to battle less and less against the de-
sire to steal, it seemed as though my ears
were filled with exulting laughter. A man's
mind is a marvelous thing."

THOUGHT OF WRONG CONQUERS.
"Then to the period of resistance there
succeeded one of comparative calm. It
seemed as though the robbery had already
been accomplished and that I had eaten
plenty. I saw myself go downtown and go
into the house by way of the basement.
Every object in the room was distinct in

my mind. I could feel myself clutch the
diamonds, which were upstairs, and they
almost blinded me with their brilliancy as I
looked at them. Just at that moment, how-
ever, I was staring at a big electric light
in the Park, and it made me blink.

"I thought I must be going out of my
head and pulled myself together again.
But as I had given away to the influence it
seized me the more easily again. The electric
lights seemed to be diamonds, and by and
by they began to dance before me in a mad
sort of fashion. And down in Pike street
there were plenty of diamonds—thousands
of dollars' worth!"

"I had a fight like this with myself until
about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning. I
felt that I must do something and started
downtown. I went down Third avenue, I
had fully made up my mind to enter the
house, and every step I took it seemed as
though some one was saying: 'Thief! Thief!
Thief!'

ENTERED BY A WINDOW.
"I arrived opposite the house about 4
o'clock. I stopped. Then my heart failed
and I walked away. I returned in a short
while, but weakened again. When I re-
turned a third time I was nerved up for
the work. With my pen-knife I undid
the fastening of one of the basement
windows, and raising it entered the room."

"There was a fire burning in the little
room above with which I had become
quite familiar some time ago. By its
light I moved about. A sense of shame
came to me, and I reasoned that if my
plan was interrupted I did not want to be
recognized. So I tied a towel about the
lower portion of my face. I had no idea
just where the diamonds were, but I picked
up a stove lifter intending to use it for a
jimmy."

"I knew the house well, and the first
place I concluded to search was Mr.
Shiels's room on the first floor, rear. I
ascended the stairs. I tried to turn the
knob of the bedroom door noiselessly, but
it creaked. I heard a quick movement
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PLATT'S HAND ON GREATER NEW YORK.

Sub-Committee on Cities Named, with Senator Lexow at Its Head.

All the Members Except Two
Will Follow Their Mas-
ter's Commands.

Public Hearings on Consolidation Are
to Begin in Brooklyn
Next Saturday.

ANY ONE INTERESTED MAY APPEAR.

The Body is to Decide Upon the Best
Methods of Carrying Out the Peo-
ple's Wishes and Propose a
Plan to the Legislature.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The legislators
who will develop a measure to meet the
verdict of the people for a Greater New
York are:

Senators.
CLARENCE LEXOW, of Nyack, Repub-
lican.

CHARLES B. PAGE, of New York, Re-
publican.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, of Brooklyn, Re-
publican.

THOMAS F. GRADY, of New York, Dem-
ocrat.

Assemblymen.
GEORGE C. AUSTIN, of New York, Re-
publican.

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY, of Rochester, Re-
publican.

JAMES KEENHOLTZ, of Albany, Re-
publican.

EDWARD M. WELLS, of Syracuse, Re-
publican.

JOHN McKEOWN, of Brooklyn, Re-
publican.

This is the sub-committee of the joint
committee on cities which will give public
hearings to all persons and organizations
who have views on the Greater New York

Lexow resolution had caused, and despite
Senator Ellsworth's intimation that the
sub-committee would inquire into the
affected territory and prepare a measure
to meet their wishes.

The atmosphere here to-day is charged
with consolidation sentiment. Republicans
generally spoke hopefully of consolidation,
but grew vague when asked as to the time
when it would be secured. State Chairman
Ellsworth, who arrived to-day, stimulated
this consolidation talk, but he also was
hazy when asked when something tangible
would be presented to the Legislature.
The following expressions of opinion will
prove interesting:

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINIONS.
"The consolidation matter is settled,"
said Senator Lexow. "The people decided
they wanted it. The sub-committee is
merely to decide on the best methods to
carry out the people's request."

"I favor consolidation absolutely with-
out referendum," said Senator Page. "The
unanimity and agitation should be termi-
nated."

"The sub-committee should hear the
views of everybody, particularly those held
by Brooklyn persons," said Senator Brush.
"If it is possible to satisfy the senti-
mentals who want a great metropolis by
declaring the municipalities concerned to
be the metropolitan district, and not dis-
turb the autonomy of the municipalities,
I should favor such a proposition. There
should certainly not be any hasty action
taken. The people of Brooklyn want the
question resolved by a popular vote be-
fore consolidation legislation is enacted."

"If the sub-committee prepares a plan
in favor of the people, a plan that will
keep New York City in its proper po-
sition as the empire city of this continent,
I shall favor it," said Senator Grady. "If
the scheme is to turn the city over to some
political machine, I shall oppose it."

"Consolidation is a question has been set-
tled," said Assemblyman Keenholz. "I pro-
pose to talk of the probable result of the
sub-committee's deliberations."

"I am entirely against consolidation un-
less it should be ordered by the people after
the question has been resubmitted," said
Assemblyman McKeown.

Senator Lexow will probably call his sub-
committee together to-morrow. It will
have its first public hearing a Brooklyn
on Saturday.

At 7:30 the Board of Governors held a
brief meeting, and at 8 o'clock President
Whitely requested that fifty members
should adjourn to the gymnasium, where
the annual meeting would be held, at
which the reports of the year would be
read. Secretary John C. Gulick read the
reports, after which a recess was taken
until midnight. The president appointed
the following tellers: H. E. Buermeyer,
chairman; Frank O. Roe, Ernest Thorp,
W. F. Hart, E. J. Scovel, F. Villman,
F. N. Morton, W. L. Miller and R. R.
Davison, and, at exactly 8:14 Jack Gil-
christ called the first ballot. The members
who had the time formed themselves in line,
and the great struggle of the factions
was on.

The workers then began to button-hole
members as they entered the club. Arthur
Moore, the leader of the "late and early"
crowd, stood at the head of the line,
stairway, where no one could pass him
unnoticed, and did a rushing business for
Jack Muir and Charles Hayes. The late
faction tickets had B. C. Williams
name on it, but not the name of Dr.
Seneca D. Powell or Douglas Henry.

Barlow's Weeks was here, there and
everywhere, and rather surprised those who
were opposed to him by the large number
who accepted his pasters during the first
hour that the polls were opened.

At every six feet of the hall one of
the regulars was stationed. Besides these
there were at least fifty others, who were
interested in the election of a friend.

The only man who was for Weeks and
was an early arrival and worked like a
beaver for him was Maxey Moore. Jack
Wilson was in the clubhouse at 7 o'clock,
left a short while after, stating to Weeks
that he had a sick call to make. Jack
Roberts told his sister that that young
Savin told him his sister had put the patent
on Agnes Tidy, and bound her with a dot
chain. She had also, he said, pencilled her
eyebrows and tied her hands.

In the court-room young Savin did not
appear at all worried by his position.
None of his relatives were with him. He
told Magistrate Mott he was without a
lawyer and wanted to employ one before
his examination. Miss Tidy was present,
accompanied by Miss Walklett and Mr.
Smith. She was very pale and nervous,
and appeared to be on the point of faint-
ing. She made oath to the allegations of
her affidavit in a scarcely audible voice.

Magistrate Mott adjourned the examination
until Thursday at 2 p. m. Savin was ad-
mitted to bail in \$1,000, which was fur-
nished by T. A. Judson, proprietor of a

hotel and restaurant at Third avenue and
Sixty-fifth street.

After his release young Savin made a
general denial of Miss Tidy's charges. He
told the story of how she came to be en-
gaged as his sister's maid, and added: "I
have never seen much of the girl. She has
been treated so well by others in the family
that she has been spoiled. She threatened
to leave a few days ago, when my mother
told her she must get a new dress to wear
while waiting on the guests at a party my
mother intended to give in February. She
was then told that if she did not behave
herself and obey orders she must leave any
way."

"I care very little about this matter for
myself, but I do on my sister's account.
The girl had no business to drag her name
into it. I do not know Miss Walklett or
Mr. Smith. All I know is that Miss Wal-
klett came to see my mother the day Miss
Tidy went away and had a long talk with
her. All I've got to say is that I never
saw her nor painted her. In that respect
her story is a falsehood."

Frank W. Savin, the young man's father,
said yesterday that Miss Tidy's action was
an unjustifiable attempt to bring a respec-
table family into disgrace. Miss Savin in-
dignantly denied the whole story.

Henry T. Smith and his niece, Miss
Walklett, held the stairway of No. 35 East
Sixty-fourth street against all comers yester-
day. Miss Tidy is a sweet thing, with-
out a word of coarseness, and she will receive
anybody who calls on her or not. When
Mr. Smith came to the door in response to
a ring at his bell, he said:

"No! I have nothing to say. In due
time the whole matter will be made public,
but I shall tell nothing now."

Miss Tidy had under my uncle's
protection. She will not tell any more
than she has already told about her treat-
ment by the family. She tells it in court.
There is no more serious charge
against young Mr. Savin than those already
made. I can't tell you any more about it.
The story is too outrageous."

Young Savin dropped a hint yesterday of
a possible line of defense that may be taken
in the matter. He said he had referred to
a certain French acquaintance that Miss
Tidy had made on the Untermyer, who had
been there for a long time. That is the
without fulfilling some of her expectations
concerning him. He said that he had never
met the man, and all he knew about
acquaintance with him had been learned
through Miss Tidy.

ROUGED MISS TIDY; MADE HER DANCE?

(Continued from First Page.)

Savin residence yesterday morning to make
the arrest he found young Savin in bed.
Savin at first denied that he knew the girl.
Afterward he said he knew her, but had
never subjected her to the indignities
charged. On the way to the Yorkville
Court he said to Val:

"Anything that has been done to the girl
was done by my sister Josephine."

Policeman Val said yesterday that young
Savin told him his sister had put the patent
on Agnes Tidy, and bound her with a dot
chain. She had also, he said, pencilled her
eyebrows and tied her hands.

In the court-room young Savin did not
appear at all worried by his position.
None of his relatives were with him. He
told Magistrate Mott he was without a
lawyer and wanted to employ one before
his examination. Miss Tidy was present,
accompanied by Miss Walklett and Mr.
Smith. She was very pale and nervous,
and appeared to be on the point of faint-
ing. She made oath to the allegations of
her affidavit in a scarcely audible voice.

Magistrate Mott adjourned the examination
until Thursday at 2 p. m. Savin was ad-
mitted to bail in \$1,000, which was fur-
nished by T. A. Judson, proprietor of a

hotel and restaurant at Third avenue and
Sixty-fifth street.

After his release young Savin made a
general denial of Miss Tidy's charges. He
told the story of how she came to be en-
gaged as his sister's maid, and added: "I
have never seen much of the girl. She has
been treated so well by others in the family
that she has been spoiled. She threatened
to leave a few days ago, when my mother
told her she must get a new dress to wear
while waiting on the guests at a party my